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for the present to some one branch of it, there is a great probability of our success there, and of a constant gradual extension of that success at a more remote period.

No difficulty can occur in choosing the particular part to which we should confine our exertions. The leeward coast, all that part which is generally called the Bight of Benin, is too unhealthy to admit much cruising; or the formation of a new establishment on some of the islands, if Portugal would cede one of them for that purpose. As to the Gold Coast, we have already as many forts as can be desired there; but little benefit is to be expected from their co-operation in the extinction of the Slave-trade, as they do not possess authority or influence enough to prevent its being carried on, even under their guns.

THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

The following satisfactory Report to the Secretary of State, was lately made by Drs. Milner and Hervey, relative to the progress and success of the Vaccine Inoculation.

The Board of the National Vaccine Establishment have the honour of reporting; that, during the year 1811, the surgeons appointed by their authority to the nine stations in London, have vaccinated 3,148 persons, and have distributed 23,794 charges of vaccine lymph to the public. The number vaccinated this year rather exceeds that of the year 1810, and the demand for lymph has been often so great that it could not be immediately supplied.

They have great satisfaction in stating, that, since the commencement of this establishment, not a single instance of the accession of small-pox, after vaccination, has occurred to any of the vaccinating surgeons of the nine stations.

The Board report, that they have been lately furnished with many satisfactory official documents from the naval and military departments of government, respecting the progress of vaccination, and have likewise obtained some other authentic papers on the subject, containing much important information. They think it expedient to lay before you a summary of their contents.

It appears, that, in consequence of an order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, vaccination has been practised in the navy to a great extent; and, although it has not been universally adopted, the mortality from the small-pox, a-

mong seamen, is already greatly diminished.

In the army, the practice of vaccination has been long established, by an order from the Commander in Chief, and its effects have been decidedly beneficial; for almost the only persons among the troops who have lately been affected with small-pox, have been either recruits, who had received the infection previous to their enlistment, or soldiers who had not been vaccinated, on the supposition of their having had the variolous disease. Thus, with a few exceptions, a disorder formerly so fatal to the troops, is now considered as nearly extinguished in the army.

By information transmitted to the Board from their numerous correspondents in all parts of the country, it appears that vaccination is almost every where gaining ground, throughout the British dominions; though its progress is very different in different places; and it is found that the number of deaths from the small-pox is uniformly decreasing, in proportion as vaccination becomes more general, and the inoculation of the small-pox declines.

The disappearance of the small-pox from the island of Ceylon, was noticed in the Report of last year; and the Board has now the pleasure of stating, from sources of authentic and satisfactory information, that, in consequence of vaccination, this dreadful disease has in no instance lately occurred in the island of Anglesey, in the populous city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the town of Petworth, or in the adjoining district.

Through the different counties of England, the practice of vaccination is becoming general, and the small-pox is gradually declining; and even in London, where the opposition to the new inoculation has been most violent, it is prevailing; and its salutary effects are becoming daily more evident. At present, by the best estimate we are able to make, it appears that nearly two-thirds of the children annually born in the metropolis, are vaccinated either by charitable institutions or private practitioners; and that the number of deaths by small-pox has proportionally decreased. Previous to the discovery of vaccination, the average number of deaths by small-pox within the bills of mortality, was 2,000 annually; whereas, in the last year, only 751 persons have died of that disease, although the increase of population within the last ten years has been 133,139. The increase of population throughout Great

Britain, in the same period of time, has been 1,609,000; and to these augmentations the practice of vaccination has probably much contributed.

The reports from the Cow-pock Institution in Dublin, are of the most favourable nature, and furnish sufficient reason to believe, that, since the introduction of the vaccine preventive, the mortality from small-pox has considerably declined in that city. The correspondence of the Institution affords satisfactory evidence of the progressive increase of vaccination throughout Ireland. In most of the principal towns of that kingdom, the poor have the advantage of gratuitous inoculation with cow-pox, either at the hospitals, or at the houses of the physicians; and it is stated, that, among the higher ranks, vaccination is universally adopted.

The accounts from Scotland, particularly those from the faculty at Glasgow, which have been transmitted to the Board, furnish evidence of the general and rapid increase of vaccination in the northern part of the island, and give the most satisfactory proofs of the success and efficacy of the practice.

Notwithstanding the incontrovertible evidence of the very great advantages of vaccination, it is much to be lamented that there are still some medical practitioners, though the number of them is comparatively small, who obstinately persist in disseminating by inoculation the contagion of the small-pox, and who strenuously encourage and support, especially among the lower orders of the people, the prejudices against the new practice; rumours are industriously spread abroad, of deforming and loathsome diseases produced by this practice; and numerous mis-statements of cases are published, of the occurrence of small-pox after vaccination. That, in some instances, the small-pox has affected persons who have been most carefully vaccinated, is sufficiently established; nor ought we to be surprised at this, when we consider that the inoculation for the small-pox sometimes fails, and that several cases may be produced, in which persons have been affected with the natural disease more than once in the course of life. The number of instances of small-pox after vaccination, however, is very small; and we may fairly presume, that in proportion as improvements are made in the practice, such occurrences will be still more rare.

The Board have infinite satisfaction in stating the two following important and

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decisive facts in proof of the efficacy and safety of vaccination, viz. that, in the cases which have come to their knowledge, the small-pox, after vaccination, with a very few exceptions, has been a mild disease; and that, out of the many hundred thousand persons vaccinated, not a single well-authenticated instance has been communicated to them, of the occurrence of a fatal small-pox after vaccination.

They cannot conclude their Report, without adverting to the mischiefs which are daily arising from the diffusion of the fatal contagion of small-pox in the community, in consequence of variolous inoculation, among the lower classes of the people, which constantly keeps up the contagion, and, where it saves a single life, exposes numbers to a most dangerous disease. It is greatly to be wished that this evil could be checked, by such measures as government in its wisdom might judge proper to frame, in order to prevent the spreading of the small pox, and thus keeping up a continual source of infection in the heart of the metropolis.

At a numerous meeting of Merchants, Factors, and Traders, concerned in the Linen and Cotton Trade, held at the New London Tavern, Chesham, on Tuesday, the 23d of March, 1813,

MR. ROTHWELL in the Chair.

Resolved,

1st. That it has become highly necessary, as well for the protection of the public as the fair trader, that the most effectual means should be taken for the detection, exposure, and prevention of the numerous frauds and impositions daily practised.

2d. That these practices are chiefly carried on by means of fictitious Linen Companies, mock auctions, auction marts, pretended sales of merchants' and bankrupts' effects, and other deceptions.

3d. That various persons, falsely representing themselves as agents to Linen Companies, render it necessary, to inform the public, that these fictitious Companies are in several instances carried on under fictitious names, as well as by persons totally ignorant of the business.

4th. That many persons are in the habit of purchasing inferior and disreputable goods, for the purpose of disposing of the same, at the various new auction marts, and mock auctions, to the manifest injury of the public and fair trader.

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5th. That other persons, under assumed names, and assuming also the dress and character of Naval Officers, have not only practised impositions to a considerable extent, by the sale to private families of washed out Irish linen, and Scotch table-linen, made up to resemble, and stated to be Russia, and other foreign linen, which they pretend to have smuggled, but have recently put up to sale within the space of eight days, very considerable quantities of the said linen at various public auctions in London, and its vicinity, under the same false representations.

6th. That a large quantity of the said goods, belonging to the same person, amounting to about £600, were actually sold at the auction mart on Friday the 6th instant, as foreign linens, the entire property of a Hamburgh merchant, by Messrs. Winstanley and Son, who were themselves ignorant of the deception.

7th. That it is evident, the person selling goods in the above manner, subject to a heavy auction duty, commission, and other expenses, must obtain a much higher price than in the fair way of trade, and where the vender is responsible for the quality.

8th. That among other evil consequences, their practice, by vending inferior and disreputable articles, tends to injure and depreciate the manufactures of the country, the superior excellence of which has been the great source of national prosperity.

9th. That an immediate stop ought to be put to such a system of fraud and deception, and if the existing laws be found insufficient to remedy the evil, application ought to be made to the Legislature for that purpose.

10th. That the Committee appointed on the 22d day of September last, be empowered to add to their number, and requested to take the most active measures to carry the object of this meeting into effect.

That a subscription be entered into to defray the necessary expenses.

That Mr. Waithman be appointed Treasurer.

RICHARD ROTHWELL, Chairman.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for his impartial conduct.

At a meeting of wholesale and retail Manufacturers, Shopkeepers, Traders, and Dealers resident in the City of London,

and other principal places of trade throughout the kingdom, holden at the Globe Tavern, the 13th day of April, 1813, to take into consideration the very serious evils to which trade in general is subjected, from the numerous Auctions which are daily carrying on, to the prejudice of the fair trader, and to the injury of the public.

JOHN BROGDEN, Esq. being called to the Chair,

It was resolved, That the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury be memorialized for the suppression of such auctions, and that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London be also memorialized for relief against the same.

1st. That the excellence and superiority of our manufactures have been the great source of our national prosperity, and have secured to this nation a ready market at home and abroad, and have thereby given a stimulus to British industry and enterprise, and have been the foundation and support of our naval greatness.

2d. That the skill and ingenuity of our artizans and manufacturers have been promoted and rewarded by the activity, experience, and liberality of the great body of traders of this kingdom, by whose knowledge, integrity, and responsibility, as well as competition, the consumer has been secured against fraud and imposition, the interests of all have thus been protected, and the public revenue supported and increased.

3d. That the most nefarious practices, frauds, and impositions, have been carried on in the metropolis and most parts of the kingdom, by unprincipled and ignorant adventurers; who collect articles of an inferior description, in various branches of trade, which they dispose of by auction, under every species of deception.

4th. That such nefarious practices are equally injurious to the manufacturer, to the fair trader, and to the public: to the manufacturer, by taking from him all inducement to excellence; to the fair trader, by depriving him of the means of honestly maintaining his family; and to the public, by vending spurious articles through the most flagrant misrepresentation.

5th. That notwithstanding any temporary increase of auction-duty the revenue may derive (of which, however, it is greatly defrauded), this advantage is more than

not interbalanced by the defalcation it must occasion through the distress and ruin of thousands of families, who contribute largely to the public exigencies.

6th. That these practices are perhaps still more injurious in a religious and moral point of view, not only by the falsehood and deception by which this system is carried on, but by the inducements thus held out to fraud in the manufacture and sale of goods—to artizans, journeymen, and confidential servants to rob their employers, and to unprincipled debtors to defraud their creditors.

7th. That a committee of thirty-one gentlemen be appointed to effect the purposes of this meeting, which was appointed accordingly.

8th. That a subscription be opened in aid of the object of this meeting, and that the same be received by the several gentlemen of the Committee, and by Mr. John Lee, of Noble-street, Cheap-side, jeweller their Treasurer.

9th. That the memorials lay for signatures at the chambers of Messrs. Mayhew and Price, No 10 Symond's-Inn, Chancery Lane, Solicitors to the Committee.

10th. That these Resolutions be signed by the Chairman, and published in such of the morning and evening papers as the Committee shall think proper.

JOHN BROGDEN.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

FROM the great pressure of other public business which would not admit of postponement, the friends of the Catholic bill have determined not to introduce it into the House of Commons, until after the Easter recess. Ireland must give precedence to India. We shall not enter into the comparative importance of the two subjects. The interests of five millions at our doors are, perhaps, politically speaking, equiponderant to those of fifty millions on the other side of the globe; but there is an ignorant and intermeddling philanthropy much in vogue at present, which holds in paramount consideration the “inhuman” and “degrading” superstitions prevalent in the immense population of India, and anxious for nothing so much as to Christianize that whole population, contemplates with a calm indifference those “inhuman” and “degrading” distinctions which take place among our own people, and which may well be called *political superstitions*, even more detrimental than the religious, to the best interests of the British Empire.

Patriotism is, in our mind, the only

true, genuine, practical philanthropy;* and one ounce of the former is of more sterling worth for all the uses and purposes of human life, than all that benevolent but abstract philosophy beaten into gold leaf, which shines on the surface of so many speeches and writings occupied with the propagation of Christianity among the Heathen, deploring so bitterly the moral degradation of India, and at the same time careless about all moral melioration, either in law or policy, at home, or resisting it merely because it is an innovation. Thus, the burning of a Gentoo wife, or the exposure of infants, excites a paroxysm of horror among these philanthropists; but the sentence for treason, which orders the bowels to be taken out before the face of the criminal, or the law, which, by corruption of blood, punishes the innocent directly and voluntarily, and the guilty only from sympathy and

* Philanthropy among the ancients included only a regard to their own country—
ἐργῶν ἐν γῇ λόγοντες.